

the method by which you prefer to die for the benefit of Science and the society you have wronged, that, dying you may serve mankind better than when you lived, and in part at least, make propitiation to the world and to God for your great crime, and may God have mercy on your soul." Let the condemned then choose whether by poison, by inoculation of disease, by vivisection, or electricity.

Give the condemned murderer a chance to make some atonement for his crime before he goes hence.—*Alienist and Neurologist*.

TSCHENG-KI-TONG.—This high military mandarin has been edifying the world with some remarkable illustrations of the esteem in which native physicians are held in China. One of them having advertised that he had an infallible remedy for curvature of the spine, a hunchback applied to him and asked if he could straighten his back. The doctor undertook to do so, and placed the unfortunate patient on his back on a flat board. He then placed a similar board on his chest and abdomen, and loaded it with heavy weights and stones. The result of this novel orthopedic surgery was that the patient was straightened out so effectually that he died on the spot. The quack claimed his fees on the ground that he had kept his promise; the bargain was that he should straighten his patient's back, but nothing had been said about his life! In China, it appears, the distinction between physicians and surgeons is more sharply defined than with us, and every man is expected to stick to his own branch of the profession. A rich merchant was struck by an arrow, which remained fixed in the wound. The principal surgeon of the place was sent for, and after insisting on pocketing his fee in advance, cut off the projecting end of the arrow, leaving the point buried in the patient's body. On being asked to extract it, he said medical etiquette would not allow him to trespass on a brother practitioner's province; the arrow being inside the body, the case was clearly one for a physician! An old Chinaman gave the following practical advice as to how to find the most eminent doctor in a strange place:—"Count the number of ghosts crouching about the doctor's doorsteps; the one most in vogue has always the largest number."—*London Medical Recorder*.

THE TREATMENT OF TINEA TONSURANS.—In 1885, Harrison, of Bristol, England, first advocated the treatment of this disease by means of two solutions, one of liquor potasse and potass. iodide, and the other of mercuric chloride. This was said to yield good results, but was troublesome to use. Now (*Brit. Med. Jour.*, 1880, i, 465) the same physician gives us a modified procedure as follows: Every night and morning there is to be rubbed into the diseased parts a little of an ointment composed of caustic potash, gr. ix.; carbolic acid, gr. xxiv.; lanolin and oil of cocoonut, each ʒ ss. The hair is not to be shaved, and a cure is to be looked for in from one to three months. During the treatment the whole head is to be anointed with an ointment composed of boric-acid ointment and eucalyptus ointment, each ʒij.; oil of cloves, ʒ ss.; oil of cocoonut up to ʒvj. The other children of the family are to have their heads anointed with the same ointment. Favus may be treated on the same plan.—*N. Y. Med. Jour.*

THE TREATMENT OF SQUAMOUS ECZEMA OF THE BACK OF THE HAND.—This disease is believed by Unna ("Montshft. f. p. Derm.", 188g, No. 4) to be a seborrhoeal form of eczema, in common with those forms of eczema known previously as "baker's itch," "brick-layer's itch," and the like. In most cases, he says, seborrhoeal affection of other regions will be present at the same time—pityriasis capitis, an oily condition of the face, an intertriginous eczema, and so on. In the way of treatment it is recommended to cover the affected part with a thin layer of cotton batting soaked in the following solution: Resorcin and glycerin, each 10 parts; dilute alcohol, 180 parts. This is to be diluted with equal parts of water when used, and is to be applied in the evening. Over it is to be bound a large piece of gutta-percha tissue, so as to envelope the whole hand, and keep the batting moist all night. In the morning a zinc-oxide paste, either with or without sulphur, tar, or resorcin, is to be applied, and renewed once or twice during the day. For washing the hands, the patient should use only warm water, and avoid fatty soap. While caring for the eczema, the seborrhoeal affection of other parts must be treated.—*N. Y. Med. Journal*.